The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,501.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. W. Day, will be despatched on the 4th April 1870, at noon.

Up.	April.	Down.	April.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Bussorah	22
" Kurrachee	6	" Mahomerah	22
" Guadur	9	" Fao	23
" Muscat	12	" Bushire	24
" Lingga	14	" Lingga	26
" Lingga	15	" Bunder Abbas	30
" Bushire	18	" Muscat	30
" Fao	20	" Guadur	May 2
" Mahomerah	20	" Kurrachee	7
Arrive Bussorah	20	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.
For Freight only apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVEROOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.
For freight apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at

Hurnee, Vingorla,
Union-vil, Malwan,
Rutnaghery, Goa, Panjim.
Seytapoor,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSAS-JEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVI, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.
No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 28th March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be dispatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnaghery	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan "	"	" Calicut "	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar "		" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	Monday.	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnaghery	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hava, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.
No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 28th March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE OF STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzo, expected to arrive here on MONDAY, the 28th Instant.

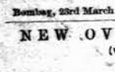
This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, viâ the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Treasury.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Aden	£ 10	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 50	£ 30

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafferre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martivo, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.
A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £60, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Tenders.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEREA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPRINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain H. Strykal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the Steamer ATIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Mocha	£22	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and once monthly, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The passage between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety and interest, scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days and a half to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE :

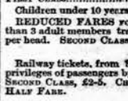
First Class..... £19 | Second Class £9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.
REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice, can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 30, Medows Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government) Steam Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Corun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 0	1 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
Bombay, 5th November 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship KENYON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignees. Captain JERMAIN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Kenyon.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES OF RECENT RECEIPT.

JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS, with lock and key, Rs. 16 and upwards.
IMPERIAL MOUNTING BOARDS, 4 and 8 sheet.
PERRY'S SCREW FILES, with or without flaps.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
BLOTTING BOOKS, with or without locks.
PRIVATE ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, in great variety.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
. Messrs. T. V. & Co. have always a superior stock of these Books available for selection.
LEVELLING BOOKS.
FOOLSCAP-SIZE LETTER CLIPS.
PAPER WEIGHTS, in variety.
DESPATCH BOXES, Jenner and Newstead's patent A. B. C.
ELLIOTT'S SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.
DUMPY LEVELS and LEVELLING STAVES.
BLOTTING PAPERS, 38 lbs., Blue or Buff.
CROQUET SETS, Club pattern.
FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, Carpet seats and backs, with arms.
. These Chairs are most comfortable and extremely convenient for camp life.
THE VERY USEFUL PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS, for small circulars, &c., &c., a further consignment just received.
WOLFF'S DURAGRAPH PENCIL, writes freely, and is practically indelible, with metal protecting cap. Each, As. 8.
STANLEY'S EBONITE SET SQUARES. From their permanent truthfulness and smoothness of edge, these will be found to possess many advantages over those of wood, from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 2.
STANLEY'S EBONITE RAILWAY CURVES, a set of 50 in mahogany case, Rs. 40.
LEVELLING STAFF PAPER SCALES, per set, Rs. 3.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, with ebony edge, from 2 to 4 cet, Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.
STEEL STRAIGHTEDGES, from 4 to 6 feet, per foot, Rs. 2-8.
BRASS STRAIGHTEDGES, 3 feet, in case, Rs. 16-8.
BEZIQUE—This favourite new game, for two, three, or four players, in various patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 20.
CARTOON PAPER, in a continuous length, 4 feet 6 inches wide, per yard, Rs. 1-8.
DRAWING PAPERS, mounted on brown holland, 30, 40, and 42 inches wide.
BACKGAMMON TABLES AND MEN—
Red and White, 15 inches, Rs. 7-8; 18 inches, Rs. 10-8.
Black and White, " 8-8; " Rs. 8-8.
COLOUR SAUCERS, in nests of 6. No. 1, Rs. 1-8; No. 2, Rs. 2; No. 3, Rs. 2-8.
STENCIL PLATES, in great variety.
METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS, with metal clasp, or elastic band.
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, by Casella, and Negretti and Zambra.
SELECTED RAZORS, by Mappin and Webb.
CRICKET BALLS, best trebled-sewn.
POCKET AND PEN KNIVES, by Rogers.
QUILL PEN MAKERS, by Rogers.
STATUETTES, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, MATERIAL FOR FRAMING; BINOCULAR GLASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, AND GENERAL ADDITIONS TO THE SUPERIOR STOCK FOR WHICH THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOTED.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH 1870.

SUTCH BAT
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
PRESENT MINSTREL COMPANY.
MONSTER PROGRAMME
ECCENTRIC DANCES.
COMIC SONGS and LOCAL HITS.
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.
DO NOT MISS THIS
GREAT MUSICAL TREAT.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mr. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture, (Emancipation) ..... Full Band
Opening Chorus, (Corn Husking)..... Dave Carson's Minstrels
Tick ! Tick !! Tick !!! ..... Dave Carson
Just before the Battle, Mother ..... Mr S Herberte
Yo, Yah, Yo, ... Mr O Deering
Beautiful Star ..... Mr W Burton
Seeing Nellie Home ..... Sigr R Abecco

Part First will conclude with
BLESS UM, LET UM GO,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra.

Part Second.

Favorite Scotch Ballad..... Castles in the Air.
Mr. W. BURTON.

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Ballad ..... Our Gold Ship sails to-night.
Signor R. ABECCO.
Violin Fantasia, (Le Tremolo.) ..... De Beriot.
Mons. SEMELADIS.
Bosina Mazurka ..... Pinsuti.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.
Harp Solo..... Selected.
Signor R. ABECCO.

The Evening's entertainment will conclude with the Dramatic Burlesque, entitled,
THE MANAGER IN DISTRESS,
BY
Messrs. BURTON and CARSON.
Introducing the celebrated Southern Plantation
FESTIVAL SONG and DANCE
OF
UP SKY HIGH THE BUZZARD FLY.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
PRESENT DRAMATIC TROUPE,
WHEN
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
AND THE BURLESQUE OF
THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE
WILL BE PRESENTED.

AN ENSIGN in a REGIMENT shortly proceeding HOME wishes to EXCHANGE with a CORNET or ENSIGN whose Regiment remains in India. Address Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1870, a THREE STORIED HOUSE with GODOWNS, No. 1 Church Lane, at present in the occupation of the Bombay Gas Company. For further particulars apply to Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, at Cumballa House.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE
The active principal of the Merb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the digestion, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)
Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.
On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern book remitted to through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.
Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.
MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

The Caged Lion. By Miss Yonge	...	Rs. 3 12
Handy Andy (Rough Style)	...	... 1 12
The Two Marriages	...	... 2 8
The Fatal Error...	...	... 1 4
The Bottom of the Sea. By Sonrel ...	...	... 3 4
Marlowe's Works	...	... 3 4
Cors Pearl	...	... 1 4
Cooper's History of the Rod ...	...	... 8 0
Stanford's New Map of India (in case) ...	...	... 18 12
Girls' Own Book (enlarged edit) ...	...	... 3 12
Ibid's Demi-vols	...	... 0 12
" Les Chemins de la Vie ...	...	... 0 12
Chappell's Magazine for March ...	...	... 0 12
First Book of Indian Botany. By Oliver..	...	... 4 4
Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry	...	... 5 12
The Sisters Dolores and Costanza Cazilla ...	...	... 4 4
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe ...	...	... 4 0
Madam How and Lady Why	...	... 4 12
The Albert Nyanza, Great Basin of the Nile ...	...	... 4 12
The Gentleman's Magazine, June to Nov. 1869 vol	...	... 4 8

NEW AND HANDSOME SCOTCH TARTAN FANCY GOODS RECEIVED PER SHIP GALATEA.

Watch Stand	...	each Rs. 2 0
Tooth Powder Boxes	...	... 1 0
Card Boxes	...	... 2 0
Match Boxes, Cannon	...	... 3 12
" Barrel	...	... 1 0
" Oval	...	... 1 0
Fusee Boxes with slides	...	... 1 8
" Spring Top	...	... 2 0
Ruler, Round, 8 Inches, with Pencil ...	...	... 1 8
Scissor Cases for 3 pair	...	... 4 8
" 4 pair	...	... 5 4
Bostonite Tablets	...	...Rs. 1 to 1 8
Spectacle Cases	...	... 2 12
Lip Salve Boxes, deep	...	... 0 12
City Purse, Scotch sides	...	... 3 0
Metallic Books, small, with Scotch sides ...	...	... 3 0
Thermometers, Ivory face, flat	...	... 2 0
Napkin Rings, large	...	... 0 12
" small	...	... 0 6
Silk Winder	...	... 0 12
Needle Cases, flat, with division	...	... 0 12
Crochet Cases, round	...	... 1 8
Reel Boxes	...	... 2 0
Lady's Companion	...	... 1 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Slate Pencil Sharpeners	...	... 0 12
Whist Markers	...	... 0 12
Can Openers	...	...each 12 annas to 1 8
Dog Pen Wipers	...	... 1 8
Purse	...	... 1 8
Spiral Arch Pen Rack	...	... 1 0
Bill File	...	... 2 0
Pocket Diaries	...	...Rs. 1-4 to 2 8
" Diaries	...	... Rs. 1 to 2 8
Metallic Books, bound French Morocco round corners, gilt edges with metal and clasp...	...	from Rs. 2 to 3 8
" with elastic bands ...	...	Rs. 2 to 3 8
Bound diced roan with do.	...	Rs. 1-8 to 2 0
Bound russia with clasp ...	...	... 2 0
" ...	...	Rs. 1-8 to 2 8
Patent Purses for Money... ...	...	... 0 2
Bone Key Labels	...	... 0 2
Bougie Stands with Tapar complete ...	...	...Rs. 2 to 2 8
Staunton Chessman	...	...Rs. 4 to 8 0
Rubber headed Cedar Pencils ...	...	... doz. 1 8
Drawing Pins	...	...per doz. As. 6 to 0 12
Postage Stamp Dampers ...	...	... each 1 0

Bombay, 26th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April, 1870, at 3-30 P.M., (instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April, as previously advertised) to consider certain proposals made by the Government for the purchase of the property of the Company, when the following RESOLUTIONS will be proposed to the Meeting :—

I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

II. That William Nicol Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmour Hall (being members of the Firm of Messrs. William Nicol and Company, presently residing in Bombay), be appointed Liquidators of the Company.

III. That the Liquidators be authorised to sell and transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India the property expressed to be sold and assured by the Agreement hereinafter set forth, on the terms and conditions therein contained, and to execute the same on behalf of the Company and carry the same into effect.

The said agreement is as follows :—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of between the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, (hereinafter referred to as the said Elphinstone Company) of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of India of the other part. WHEREAS proposals have been made to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay, on behalf of the said Secretary of State, to purchase all the rights, interest, and estate of the said Elphinstone Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up Capital of the said Elphinstone Company, such value or purchase money to be paid in 4 per Cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated as Rs. 100 for each Rs. 93-0 of such purchase money, and negotiations have been entered into between the said Bombay Government and the said Elphinstone Company with respect to the terms and conditions of such purchase. And whereas the property of the said Elphinstone Company consists chiefly of their right and interest in certain land and buildings, and of certain rights of reclamations of land from the Sea, and of removing soil and material on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay, such land and rights being expressed to be granted, reserved, or otherwise assured to them under or by virtue of the grants, leases or Agreements mentioned in the first schedule to these presents and under or by virtue of the Agreement next hereinafter mentioned. And whereas previously to the said negotiations being commenced, the said Secretary of State had agreed to grant to the said Elphinstone Company a lease of certain property on the Eastern side of the Island of Bombay, and called the Carnac, Clare and Elphinstone Bunders, and such proposed lease had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and a copy of the same is hereunto annexed and marked A), and the said Secretary of State had also agreed to grant in perpetuity to the said Company certain ground adjoining or near to the last-mentioned Bunders, and called the Musjid and Chinch Bunders, together with other land rights and privileges, and such proposed grants had been prepared and engrossed but not executed (and copies of the same are hereunto annexed and marked respectively B and B 1.) And whereas the said Secretary of State and the said Company had agreed upon certain terms and conditions to be observed and performed by the said Company with regard to their property and the use thereof, and that certain rights and privileges should be given to the said Company, and the said last-mentioned Agreement had also been reduced into writing but not executed (and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed marked C.). And whereas since the formation of the said Elphinstone Company certain leases have been granted by the said Elphinstone Company, or certain Agreements have been made or negotiations for the same have been entered into by the said Elphinstone Company for the granting of leases by the said Elphinstone Company to several persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company or for the use by other persons of portions of the land of the said Elphinstone Company, and such leases and agreements and negotiations are more particularly mentioned in Schedule II. to these presents. And whereas the land in the possession or occupation of the Company under the said unexecuted lease, grants and agreements (copies whereof are hereunto annexed and marked A, B, B 1, and C) and under the several documents mentioned in Schedule I (with the exception of the land occupied under the documents mentioned in No. VII. in the said schedule) are shewn in the plan hereunto annexed and marked G, and therein surrounded by a red boundary line and the pieces of land so as aforesaid leased or agreed to be leased under the documents mentioned in Schedule II. and therein numbered 1, 2, and 3 respectively, are respectively coloured purple, brown and blue (in the said plan marked G. and numbered 1, 2, and 3). And whereas in addition to the Capital actually contributed by the shareholders of the said Elphinstone Company, other moneys have been expended or liabilities incurred in the prosecution of the undertaking of the said Elphinstone Company, namely,

1. A sum of ten Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Government of Bombay in the year 1865 on the terms of an Indenture bearing date the 29th day of January 1868 and expressed to be made between the said Secretary of State of the one part and the said Elphinstone Company of the other part.

2. A sum of two Lacs of Rupees advanced to the said Elphinstone Company by the Messrs. Sassoon of Bombay in the year 1869.

3. A sum of Rupees 2,70,508-3-7S, properly belonging to the revenue account of the said Elphinstone Company, and applicable to the payment of dividends on the Shares of the said Elphinstone Company, and which has been borrowed from revenue for the prosecution of the reclamation or other works of the said Elphinstone Company. And whereas the said Elphinstone Company is under liabilities to various persons, or claims have been or may be made against the said Elphinstone Company in respect of work, labour and materials done and provided for the purposes of the said Elphinstone Company, and also in respect of contracts for work, labour and materials not completed. And whereas an account has been stated and adjusted between the parties hereto of the sums which by agreement between them are to remain part of the said Capital Account. And whereas in the said Capital Account is included the sum of Rs. 1,63,76,836-0-9 (being the total amount of the said Capital Account) together with all sums paid by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works and not included in the said Capital account and all liabilities incurred by the said Elphinstone Company in the prosecution of their works since the said 30th day of June 1869 and not paid by the said Elphinstone Company at the time of the grant and assurance hereinbefore agreed to be made, it being always that nothing hereinbefore contained shall impose any liability on the said Secretary of State in respect of the said sum of Rs. 1,63,76,836-0-9 which may be due by the said Elphinstone Company, upon moneys borrowed by them since the said 30th day of June 1869, for the prosecution of their works, or in respect of any damages which the said Elphinstone Company may be liable to pay for any breach of contract, such breach having occurred previously to such grant and assurance aforesaid.

(4.) The sum or sums payable by the said Secretary of State, under the next preceding clause shall be paid in 4 per cent. Stock of the Government of India, such stock to be issued and calculated at Rs. 100 for every Rupees 93 of such purchase money and such stock shall bear and carry interest at the rate aforesaid from the date of the issue and payment thereof to the said Liquidator or Liquidators.

(5.) The said Secretary of State shall be bound to indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liabilities incurred by them since the said 30th of June 1869 in the prosecution of their works and not already paid by them save and except in respect of interest and damages as mentioned in Clause III., and also against all liability in respect of any covenants, condition? or agreements contained or mentioned in the said papers, A, B, B1, and C annexed hereto or in any of the documents mentioned in the two schedules hereto and also against any claim which the British India Steam Navigation Company may substantiate against the said Elphinstone Company under negotiations on or before the 16th day of July 1869 for a lease of any portion of the Company's land and so far as the said Secretary of State has power to do so shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all such liability.

(6.) The said Secretary of State shall indemnify the said Elphinstone Company against all liability in respect of compensation to be paid on account of damage done in the course of the construction of the approach to the Musjid Overbridge.

(7.) The said Secretary of State shall release the said Elphinstone Company from all liability to the said Secretary of State under or by virtue of the said Indenture of the 2nd August 1805.

(8.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm with some slight change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. s.			
100,000	100	all	10p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,045
10,500	1,000	650	41-14	Do. New	695
3,000	150	all	Nil	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
5,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,600
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
—	£7	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
—	£ 4	48.10.5	do.	Do.	
—	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,160
—	£10	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
15	35	...	Do. China	5
200	30	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	15–16
...	...	...	East India Bank's	...
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	72	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

450	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	700
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,833
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	660
200	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	160
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	5p.c.	Great Eastern	1,315
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	1,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Bank Bay Co.	575
1,750	2,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
1,965	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	209 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	209
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	223

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent	107½
Four per cent	95½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do	102
x per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203½
Bar Iver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—24TH MARCH, 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 94-14, or 5-2 discount.

4½ per cents at Rs.102-8, 102 9 and 102-10.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 112-8 and 112-10.

—In shares :—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 136.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O	Rs.	6,44,719	14	1 increase
,, at Branches		9,20,042	0	4 decrease
Other Deposits		36,58,545	6	10 decrease

ASSETS.

Govt. Secs	Rs.	1,04,531	4	0 increase
Loans on		94,850	0	0 increase
Accts. of Credit on do		3,58,889	2	8 decrease
Mercantile Bill Discounted		16,13,766	7	9 increase
Balances with other Banks		1,32,196	6	8 decrease
Cash at Head Office		30,33,160	9	2 decrease
,, at Branches		21,85,701	3	1 decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Vivian, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on leave, from England.'

Mercer, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Girdlestone, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.'

MARCH 29.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Punjaub Infantry, on sick leave, from ——

Weldon, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from ——

Fenwick, Ensign, 69th Royal Rifles, on duty, from England, (arrived on the 24th)

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the Major-General Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 26th March 1870.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Colonel Kenball, H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., for 60 days, from the 3rd proximo, on privilege leave.

Captain Howthorne, H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., for 60 days, from the 10th proximo, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Grant, H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., for 60 days, from the 1st proximo.

The above leave is not to be taken advantage of until after the inspection of the regiment.

With reference to Division Order No. 76 of 18th March 1870, and on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, Staff Assistant Surgeon Morgan is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur in medical charge of Detachment and to march via Sirsoor on the 28th instant, and to report himself for instructions to the officer in medical charge, General Depot in due time.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s 6d.	Non.p.ton
	Cutch	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 6s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£0 19s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale,	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Koina (s)	Colliver	Persian Gulf, Feb. 25.
	Sphinx (s)	Lombardier	Trieste, March 7.
	Cyaric	Wallace	Shields, Nov. 3.
	Mars	Redshank	Liverpool, Sept. 1.
29	Lancashire Witch	Pheare	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Mandvee, Mar. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Queen of the Lake	Scobie	Rangoon.
	Lady McDonald	Kennedy	Diamond Island.
	Mornington	Roberts	Calloo.
	British Consul	Reymonds	Calcutta.
	Teesdale	Scarrow	Malabar Coast.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Cashmere (s)	Lewis	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship British Sceptre, Kendall, to Calcutta.

Ship Octavia, Bristow, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste.

Steamer Rangoon, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Malta, to Liverpool.

Ship Loochoo, to Amsterdam.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 24	Water Witch	——	——
,,	Mowrie	——	——

The following is a list of passengers arrived per French Mail s s Godavery, on the 23rd instant :—

From Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Gourjon.

From Galle—Major Bourke, Mr and Mrs Villa.

From Pondicherry—Mr Langlois.

From Madras—Mr and Mrs Blondford, Mr J Barker and 2 children, Mrs Cecil, Mr Anstruther, Mrs Reid and child.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN—March 29th, at "the Fernery," Parell, the wife of R. B. Duncan, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRICE—February 9th, on his way from Bombay to Melbourne, on board the P. & O. s. s. Malta, off Cape Leeuwin, Australia, Frederick William Brice, aged 22 years, deeply lamented.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BLAIR—March 23rd, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Blair, 3rd Regiment, N. I., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA'S evidence before the Abyssinian Committee raises afresh a very important question touching the relations which should subsist between the Government that orders and the officer who commands an expedition. Is it politic to entrust a General, not only with the sole responsibility of conducting operations in the field, but to give him a blank cheque or unlimited credit on the Treasury? Or should the responsibility be divided, the Civil power deciding at its own discretion, and by its own act, no matter what advice it may accept, upon the amount and kind of force, the quantity of stores, and aid of all sorts which is an essential complement to an army? Is it desirable, after setting forth clearly what end they wish to accomplish, that the rulers of a State should voluntarily place their supreme authority in abeyance, and act merely as a department of supply for the duration of the war? These are vital questions that admit of no definite and dogmatic reply, not only because no two sets of circumstances are ever alike, and because it is rarely that a State can lay hands on a man fit to be entrusted with such extensive powers, but because states have to act through subordinate human agencies not always capable of setting themselves aside for the public good. We are afraid that it must always be an open question, to be decided, as it were, experimentally, upon a nice judgment of men and circumstances, a careful estimate of possibilities and consequences, in which prudence, insight and foresight should be most actively present.

As might have been anticipated from the difficult nature of the problem, Lord Napier reframed from committing himself to any general principle. "The first intention, I believe," he said "was to place the whole organization of the expedition in my hands, but a cry arose that that was a usurpation of the duties of the Civil Government, and it was when the intelligence of such a feeling reached India that the Governor General desired to dissipate it, and that was probably the reason why the expedition was not organized entirely by myself but by the Civil Government of India." Further on he remarked—"Delay was certainly the result of the expedition not being entirely in my hands." Mr. Mundella immediately put this direct question—"Then in your opinion economy and success would be more probable in expeditions of this kind, if the entire control were vested in the commander." But he got an indirect instead of a direct reply. "This expedition," answered Lord Napier, "was one of a very peculiar nature. It was my good fortune for many years to have been engaged in the conduct of a campaign of the kind, and therefore I think it would have been better if there had been no difference of opinion between me and those over me. I should not have undertaken the expedition if I had been interfered with in its requirements, but I or any other commander would prefer to have the responsibility of incurring expenditure shared by the Civil Government." Here we get to the heart of the whole matter. Lord Napier, or any other commander, would prefer that the Civil Government should share the responsibility of incurring expenditure. But, if that is once admitted, see what a long way it goes. For an authority whose shoulders have to bear responsibility naturally and properly requires power commensurate with the responsibility thrown upon it; and power means liberty to interfere, to check or add to expenditure, to say the final word in difficult cases, in short, to exercise control over the Commander-in-Chief. Absolute freedom from interference must carry with it absolute responsibility. One thing or the other—limited power and limited responsibility, which is the rule, or absolute power and freedom from control, which is the exception.

Unfortunately in the Abyssinian war the Home Government laid down no decided principle. It did not say to the officer selected—"You have authority to take what force you please, and to spend what you think necessary, in order to carry out our policy. During the war and so far as that war is concerned you are authorized to draw on India for men, ships, money, stores, transport, needments of all kinds." Nor did it say to the chosen officer, "You are to have the absolute conduct of the military portion of the expedition, but the Government of India or of Bombay will supply you with all things needed to effect the object in view; and it is our wish that the Government should not decide without a careful consideration of your advice." They might have fairly tried the first plan—public opinion at home would have sanctioned the experiment; and, in fact, the public did believe that Sir Robert Napier had *carte blanche*—it was the boast of the day. They might have tried again the second plan, have stated the object of their policy, and have requested the Government of India to carry it out. But they did neither the one thing nor the other. They led Lord Napier to believe that he was to be absolute, and then, shrinking from the consequences, to wit, implied distrust of, or at least discourtesy to the Supreme and the local Government, they hesitated, drew back, and finally looked to the Bombay Government for the exercise of control. Control, of course, meant power, and power meant interference with the General; the result was divided responsibility and, to a certain extent, loss of time in the unavoidable struggle for a qualified supremacy in the management of preparatory steps. The Secretary of State placed both the Government of Bombay and Sir Robert Napier in a false position, from which they only extricated themselves by a process of give-and take, dictated by a common desire for the public good. The success which attended the expedition does not exonerate Sir Stafford Northcote from the charge of feebleness as an administrator.

Touching the general question, we have already said no dogmatic principle can be laid down. It is unquestionably true that, next to the genius for war which both Frederick and Napoleon owed their brilliant success to their absolute control over men and means. The war of 1866 was, in great part, prepared and carried on by a power nearly, and perhaps in that matter, quite absolute. Towards the close of the Secession War, Mr. Lincoln gave General Grant authority closely approximating to a *carte blanche*. England, however, has never conducted her wars on that principle. Marlborough and Wellington won victories in spite of obstacles and interferences that would have overwhelmed men having less force of character, less obdurate and at the same time pliable will, less of what we call genius. Our rule has been perpetual interference and qualified distrust, and, perhaps, under a Parliamentary government that rule must remain valid. We see what have been the consequences of a quasi-departure from it in the management of the Abyssinian expedition; and although those consequences are mainly attributable to the paltry treatment of the House of Commons by a feeble Government, yet the mere sight of the bill of costs was certain to raise debate if not bring about inquiry. Except that Parliament had a distinct right to arraign the conduct of Ministers, who, for party ends, abused the public ear, and who committed the great blunder of resolving too late upon a just and honourable policy, we are disposed to think that the brilliant success, coupled with the striking moral effects produced by our action, should have been held to outweigh the mere cost. But nations do not like to pay for moral effects; and it was partly the apparent disproportion between the end and the outlay that led vulgar minds to set on foot and carry forward this inquiry. We repeat the sole offenders to be arraigned were her Majesty's Ministers, and that might have been done without in the least degree impuguing the conduct of the Bombay Government and Lord Napier, and without implying a doubt that what we pur chased was worth the money.

IT appears that the elements are on our side for once. This year no rain has fallen in Mekran, and there is consequently a near approach to an absolute famine, food or fodder for men or animals being hardly obtainable. We understand that the Persian advance on Kej has been thus effectually stopped for this year, and that Ibrahim Khan and his army have returned to Bampoor. But the movement is only postponed until a more favourable opportunity, not abandoned, and we hope advantage will be taken of this respite to initiate some energetic action in the matter. Let it be a settled point that the Persians *are not to have Kej*, and let them clearly understand that such is our settled determination. Let our Government at once boldly "put their foot down," and it will save a world of trouble and expense hereafter. We have now most unexpectedly and fortunately time to take well considered and decisive steps in the matter.

The first step that should be taken is, in our opinion, the immediate annexation or at any rate formal protectorate of Guadur. Either the *de facto* government of Guadur, or the government of Muscat would be glad to hand it over to us, and the people of the country would be equally well pleased. This would put a final check to the further extension of Persian influence along the coast, at any rate, and terms of alliance might then be easily arranged with Fuqueer Mahomed, and the state of Kej rendered safe against attack—more especially as the force that could be brought against it by Persia would not be formidable, owing to the great distance from the centre of power.

Guadur would pay for its maintenance; even the additional security afforded to the inhabitants by the establishment of the telegraph office about eight years ago, which is of course only a nominal protection against marauding tribes, has had wonderful effects. The town, and its trade have probably at least doubled since that time, and it would speedily become a most important commercial depôt. We imagine the Suez Canal will very materially affect the trade of the whole Gulf and adjacent coasts. The importance of Guadur hereafter should the overland route ever go by the Gulf, whether by land or sea, would of course be increased many fold. The subject is of importance sufficient to warrant our earnest appeal. Persia is but Russia in disguise, and it is doubtless the latter power that is urging on the former in its course.

MR. BALLARD, Resident of Travancore, goes home on nine months' leave, and Mr. J. J. Minchin is to act for him.

THE Lucknow paper now says it was not Mr. Saunders, the Hyderabad Resident, but his brother, a civil servant, who exhibited the conjuring tricks at the Chutter Munzil.

MAJOR BURNE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has forwarded Rs. 600 as a donation from H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Catholic schools at Agra. H. R. H. had previously given an autograph record of his visit in the visitors' book, and also a copy of "The Cruise of the Galatea."

WE are sorry to learn from the Nagpore paper of a serious accident which befel Mrs. Money, wife of Colonel Money, commanding at Seetabuldee (Nagpore). "It appears that that lady and her husband were having their photograph taken *en voiture*; and some alteration being required in the horses' harness, the colonel got down to see to it. Meanwhile, the animals were frightened in some way or other and started off, throwing Mrs. Money out of the carriage with violence to the ground. Though the lady has sustained but little external injury, we regret much to learn that the shock to the nervous system has been so great, that it is thought that some time will elapse before she can quite recover from the accident."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH, AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter. Dhollera 9¾d.

The sum of £43,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The Bombay mail of the 6th inst. was delivered in London on the 28th idem.

The Golconda, with the outward Indian mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 26th inst. at 2 P.M. (28 hours before contract time?)

The ship Norah Greame has arrived from Bombay.

LIBERAL REFORMS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 29TH MARCH, MORNING.

M. Ollivier yesterday presented to the Senate a senatus consulte for the introduction of liberal reforms, by which the constituent power of the Senate is to be withdrawn, and to be transferred to the Corps Legislatif. The Legislative power is divided between the Emperor, the Senate, and the Corps Legislatif, but all laws relating to taxation must first be voted for by the Corps Legislatif.

THE VERDICT IN THE TOURS TRIAL.

The verdict in the Tours trial is contrary to general expectation.

It is asserted that a French Marseilles firm has purchased for commercial purposes, from native chiefs, a tract of coal country on the Arabian coast opposite Perim extending six miles inland.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

THE Bank of Bombay's rates of interest and discount were yesterday raised 1 per cent. all round.

THE SUSPENSION OF MAJOR GENERAL GORDON.

WE regret to learn (says the Poona paper of yesterday) that Major-General the Honorable Alexander Gordon, commanding the Poona Division, has been suspended. The Major-General proceeded on tour of inspection to Ahmednuggur last week, and before the completion of the inspection of the troops there, he received the intimation of his suspension, and returned to Poona on Saturday last. The following order has been issued in connection with his handing over the command of the Poona Division to Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., the next senior officer :—

DIVISION ORDER.

By the General Officer Commanding P.D.A.

Poona, 26th March, 1870.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Major General the Honorable A. H. Gordon hands over this day the Command of the Poona Division to Brigadier General Addison, the next senior officer.

The same paper understands that a telegram has been sent by the Army Head-Quarters to Major-General Grant, C.B., now commanding the Mhow Division, to assume command of the Poona Division.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th, 11-50 A.M.—Latest dates, of messages received in Kurrachee from England via Turkey, service 27th March 6-50 P.M., private 28th March 4-20 P.M., via Russia 28th March 12-45 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 28th March 5-16 P.M., via Russia, 27th March. 11-25 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera, Persian line interrupted beyond Tauris.

12-35 P.M.—Russian route right to Europe, both Turkish and Russian routes working well.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The will of the late Mr. Thomas Fielden, of Fielden Brothers, cotton spinners, manufacturers, &c., Todmorden, was proved at Manchester on the 17th Feb. The personalty was sworn under £1,200,000. The three nephews of Mr. Samuel Fielden, of Vale House, Mr. Joshua Fielden, of Stansfield Hall, and Mr. John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden—are joint executors, to whom among them the bulk of this property, after payment of the interest of £30,000 yearly to the widow. To Mrs. Fielden is also left the house and estate at Crumpsall, near Manchester, as a residence during her life, after which it becomes the property of Mr Joshua Fielden. The estates at Middleton and Overdale, near Lancaster, are bequeathed to Mr. John Fielden.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1870.

AT the sitting of the Council this morning there were present H. E. the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General, presiding; members—the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, the Hon'ble John Strachey, the Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Gordon Forbes, the Hon'ble Colonel R. Strachey, the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell. There were also present in attendance on the Council Mr. Whitley Stokes, Secretary in the Legislative Department, Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, Assistant Secretary, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary in the Home Department, and Mr. R. B. Chapman, Secretary in the Financial Department.

THE BUDGET.

Before proceeding to the business of the day His Excellency the President remarked that it was the intention of Sir Richard Temple to introduce the Budget Statement on Saturday, the 2nd April, at 3 P.M. It is not customary on such occasions to discuss the financial statement at the time, but a day is appointed on which such discussion is gone into. It was His Excellency's wish and the wish of the Government to consult the convenience of the non-official members of the Council, and as it was probable that in the week succeeding the introduction of the Budget, the mail day would be changed, so as to fall on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, he would ask the non-official members to state which day would be most convenient to them.

After some few remarks from various members, it was agreed that if the mail day be changed, the discussion shall take place on Tuesday, the 5th April, but if it remain unchanged on Wednesday the 6th.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XIX of 1861, an Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency in British India. He began his speech on the occasion by drawing the attention of the Council to Section X of Act XIX of 1861, in which the limit of investments in Government paper on account of the Currency Department is fixed at four crores of rupees. The proposal he had to lay before the Council involved the raising of that limit to six crores, and he impressed on the Council that the proposal had received the express sanction and approval of the Secretary of State. The Hon'ble Member next read extracts from a financial despatch of Sir Charles Wood of 1860, in which it was laid down that the principle to be followed in introducing a Paper Currency into this country should be that followed in the case of the Bank of England at home. He also read extracts from a despatch of the Government of India written in 1861, in which it was stated that a fixed amount of reserve would be invested in Government Securities, and that all beyond this amount would be held in bullion and cash. Further, in illustration of the principle which had guided the Government of the day in the introduction of a measure of a paper currency, he begged permission to read extracts from the minutes recorded on the subject by his predecessor, Mr. Samuel Laing, under whose auspices the existing law was introduced. The Council, he was sure, would agree with him in thinking that, under the circumstances, Mr. Laing's opinions were particularly worthy of being consulted. Mr. Laing laid it down that the first consideration in any scheme of the kind was convertibility beyond question, and that to secure this the best course to adopt was to follow the English system, and to fix a limit of the amount of reserve which should be held in Government Securities.

In arriving at a conclusion on the point as to what this limit should be, the Government had been guided by the facts before them as to the circulation of the notes by the three Presidency Banks in 1861. The limit was about £5,000,000 thus divided—Bank of Bengal £2,000,000, Bank of Bombay £2,000,000, Bank of Madras £1,000,000. Against this the Banks held about one-fourth the total amount in specie. But the actual issues were—Bank of Bengal £1,964,000, Bank of Bombay £1,087,000, and Bank of Madras £266,000 and the issue of notes by the Bank of Bengal never fell, even in the mutiny, below £1,030,000. Going carefully over the facts disclosed in the experience of the Banks, the Government had come to the conclusion that it was advisable not to exceed the limits of the circulation of the Banks, and on fixing the amount of investments, it became impossible for the Government to exceed that amount without a fresh Act.

In discussing the general considerations which rendered it desirable that the limit should now be increased, as he proposed, the basis upon which they should proceed would be found in the reply to the question—what under the circumstances of the working of the Paper Currency is the lowest point to which the circulation is likely to fall? To answer that question properly would necessitate his going into figures showing the actual growth of the circulation since 1861. This was—

Year.	Note Circulation	Millions
1862-63	Note Circulation	4·42
1863-64	,, ,,	5·23
1864-65	,, ,,	
1865-66	,, ,,	7·73
1866-67	,, ,,	8·99
1867-68	,, ,,	9·29
1868-69	,, ,,	10·14
1869-70	,, ,,	10·53

so that in the eight years the circulation had risen from 4½ millions, to 10½ millions, but the fixed limit for investments had remained unaltered. But to show the real character of the circulation now it would be necessary to consider the figures for the year 1869-70.

1869-70	£
7th April—note circulation	9,740,000
May ,, ,,	9,800,000
June ,, ,,	10,700,000
August ,, ,,	10,440,000
September ,, ,,	10,000,000
October ,, ,,	10,390,000
November ,, ,,	10,970,000
December ,, ,,	11,330,000

Since December the circulation had gone up to 11½ millions, but had fluctuated down again to 10½ millions, at which figure it at present stood.

But during the eight years he had spoken of, the country had advanced in an unexampled degree. The Hon'ble Member here re-capitulated the evidences of increased prosperity, and drew from them the conclusion that the increase in the note circulation must only be taken as an index of the general advance of the country in wealth and prosperity. As matters at present stand, we have against a circulation of 10½ millions a reserve of 4 millions in Government securities, against more than 7 millions in cash and bullion. In fact Government is not deriving that advantage from the note circulation which it ought to expect.

It may be urged that although the circulation is now 10½ millions, it is liable to severe and unexpected fluctuations. But granting this, while the circulation might decline by 2 or even 3 millions, it is not likely to fall to 5 or 6 millions, that is, to go down by 50 per cent. of its present total amount. Such a fall as that was most unlikely, and had in point of fact never been experienced, although India had gone through a period of unexampled convulsion.

To show the Council, as far as possible, what might be expected, he would read them the figures relating to the circulation of the notes of the Bank of Bengal. This was in 1857 £1,524,000 against £1,474,000 in 1856, £1,443,000 in 1858, and £1,400,000, in 1855. In May and August 1857 the Bank's circulation ranged from £1,717,000, to £1,820, so that it was actually highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. He would mention that after the fall of Delhi in September 1857 the Bank's circulation declined to February 1858, and that it fell again in June 1858.

These figures were encouraging, but the statistics of the Currency Department were still more so. He gave the first and last months of each year, and in some cases the average.

Year	Circulation in Millions.	Average in Millions.
1862	in January over 4	4½
	in December 5	
1863	in January 5	5½
	in December 5½	
1864	in January 6	7
	in December 7½	
1865	in January 7½	
	in December 8	
1867	in January 7½	
	in December 9	
1868	in Jan. close on 9	
	in Dec. close on 10	
1869	in January 9½	
	in December 11½	

Once or twice in this period there were fluctuations; thus in 1866-67 there was a fall of 2 millions, which he might describe as the collapse after undue inflation; in 1865-66 there was a fall of one million after 30th September, though there was a large quantity of silver bullion in the Department concurrently with this fall.

But to go back the Council would remark that the circulation on 30th December last exceeded the circulation in April 1866, by more than four millions. Now a fall can scarcely be apprehended, that is, a fall to six millions. If such a fall did take place, they would have to add the power to invest up to a proportionate limit.

Sir Richard then went into some figures to explain the caution and prudence which had characterised the manner in which the Financial Department had acted.

In April 1862 the amount held in Government Securities was Rs. 40,00,000, in August 1863 it had risen to Rs. 95,00,000, and in September 1865 and May 1866 it was Rs. 3,98,00,000. From June 1866 it slightly fell; in August it was 3¾ crores and in September 3½ crores. In May 1868 it stood at 3½ crores, and at the same figure in June, September, and to October of that year. From October 1868 it has gone up.

In November 1868 it was 3¾ crores, and in February 1869 was close on 4 crores. From that time to the present it has fluctuated between Rs. 3,90,00,000, and Rs. 3,99,00,000; these figures would, he hoped, convince the Council that the Financial Department would deal only tentatively with the reserve of Government Securities, and would in increasing that reserve be guided by the greatest prudence and caution.

In the Bill itself there were only two amendments to which he would draw attention,—one was the striking out of the words which seemed to connect the offices of Master of the Mint and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, leaving it to the Government to appoint such officers as they might think fit to the office of Commissioner. The other gave the Head Commissioner power to deposit such portion of the reserve as he might think proper at particular treasuries.

The President then put the motion that leave be given to introduce the Bill, which was agreed to.

LAND NEEDED FOR WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey then laid on the table the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for works of public utility.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the regulation of native passenger ships.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.

The Hon'ble Member also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to Government. Mr. Chapman entered into a short history of the circumstances which led to the proposal that the Government should purchase the property of the Company. The Company was originally established in 1858. In 1862 it entered into a contract with the Government by which it was to provide 100 acres of land as terminus for the G. I. P. Railway, on condition that it received permission to reclaim 150 acres of land from the sea. On the surface this bargain appeared to be a good one for the Government, it was however bad in policy, as it enabled the Company, which prosecuted its work with vigour, to acquire a most valuable portion of the foreshore of Bombay, opposite the native town, with the privilege of subjecting nearly the whole trade of the city to various charges, such as wharfage, &c.

Mr. Chapman then proceeded to show how the Company suffered during the Bombay share mania, and concluded by pointing out to the Council that they were only called on to give legal effect to the Acts of the Executive Government. He therefore asked the President, as the Bill was of a purely technical character, to suspend the rules.

The President suspended the rules.

The Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen explained why the Bill was introduced into the Indian Legislature instead of into that of Bombay.

Sir R. Temple said the measure would not involve any annual charge against the general revenues, a statement in which he was supported by His Excellency the President.

Mr. Chapman then moved that the Bill be passed. The motion was agreed to.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS FROM LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The Hon'ble Colonel R. Strachey then asked leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the construction of works of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds.

This measure has been found necessary, as it has been discovered that, with the exception of the municipalities in presidency towns, no municipality in India has the power of raising a loan. Consequently the Government of India, which has advanced freely of late years towards various local works, possesses no proper security for the repayment of the sums advanced for such works.

THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND ACTS, &C.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell asked leave to introduce the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the chief controlling Revenue authorities, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

Mr. Cockerell entered into some details showing how the necessity for a consolidation of the law arose, and instanced particularly the way in which the judicial authorities at Dehra Doon had misunderstood the law, and the desirability of doing away with the double references at Bombay caused by the fact that in that Presidency districts and even portions of districts had been withdrawn from the operations of the general regulations.

STATE RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Colonel R. Strachey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII of 1864 to railways belonging to, or worked by, Government.

Colonel Strachey said it had been found that the language of Act XVIII of 1854 was not applicable to railways belonging to, or worked by, the Government, and that in consequence the Calcutta and Mutlah State Railway was under no law at all. The Bill he asked leave to introduce would provide for this, but without making any change in the existing law for railways.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Colonel Strachey then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the weights and measures of British India, and the Council then adjourned till Friday next.

THE MADRAS BALL.

At a quarter past nine o'clock (on Wednesday night, Mar. 23) the guests began to arrive, and poured in continuously till past ten. At half past nine, Lord Napier entered with His Excellency the Governor

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom via Turkey, Nil.—Line right.

United Kingdom, via Russia, max., 25th March, 72 hrs. 45 mts. ; min., 28th March, 9 hrs. 17 mts.—Line right.

United Kingdom, via Red Sea, max., 28th March, 13 hrs. 55 mts. ; min., 28th March, 8 hrs. 4 mts.—Line right.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th March, one message in 25 hrs. 55 mts.—Line right.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, Nil.—Line right.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to-day from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th March is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 10	0 5
,, Calcutta	12 49	0 44
,, Madras	52 47	11 13

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER SPHINX.

The second of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers on the Trieste-Bombay line, the Sphinx, Captain M. Lombardier, arrived in our harbour on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, after a fine voyage of twenty-one days. She left Trieste at noon on the 7th instant, arrived at Port Said at 9 A.M. on the 13th, left again at 1 P.M. the same day, and anchored at 6 P.M. for the night at Kandara at the southern extremity of Lake Menzaleh ; started again next morning at 6, and arrived at Suez at 4 P.M., having been 15 hours under steam from Port Said to Suez, without the slightest contretemps. The Sphinx left Suez on the 15th instant at 6 A.M., spoke the Austrian Lloyd steamer Apis, homeward bound, on the 19th at 11-30 P.M. between Feebayer and Narnish island, and arrived at 3 A.M. on the 21st, at Aden, where she discharged some cargo and loaded other, and left on the same day at 3 P.M. She brings 300 tons miscellaneous cargo from Trieste, out of which flour and Vienna beer deserve special mention, as articles in which it seems probable that a considerable trade will be done. The first consignments of these articles, which Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co. received by the Apis, were sold immediately, and gave so much satisfaction that the purchasers are asking for more. We believe the Vienna beer, in bottles as well as *on tap*, may be had at the Apollo Bunder Restaurant, where the German residents, as all other lovers of this brew for which *Vaterland* is famous, will soon have an opportunity of tasting it.

The Sphinx will be despatched for Trieste about the 9th April with a full cargo and as many passengers as she can carry—which is but a small number, as her cabin accommodation is very limited. All places were engaged long before her arrival.

THE SUIT AGAINST Mr. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp gave judgment in the suit brought by Zeeva-nonissa Ladlee Begum Sahib and Rahimoonissa Begum Sahib, administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, Nawab of Surat, against Mr Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff.

His Lordship said—The plaint in this suit, filed on the 16th of October 1869 against the defendant, who is second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, on the 16th of October 1869, seeks to recover Rs. 3,982, the balance then due for principal and interest upon a promissory note written in the Goojaratee language and executed by the defendant in favour of Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, in respect of moneys lent by the latter to the former. The official translation of the note is as follows—

"To Sirdar Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Sahib Bahadoor, written by Parsee Manekjee Khersetjee Shroff. To wit Rs. 5,000 are credited to your account at my place as written below. The particulars thereof (are as follows) :—

2,500, 25th day of May 1858.
2,000, 18th day of Sept. 1858.
500, 3rd day of Nov. 1858.

According to these particulars I have given receipts for the Rs. 5,000 bearing the above dates. Having cancelled them, I have given this receipt for the whole. Negotiations are going on with you as to my selling or mortgaging to you my property at Byculla ; if that matter be settled, this money is to be given credit for to you in that account, otherwise these Rs. 5,000, namely five thousand, shall be truly repaid to you after six months whenever you may demand the same, with interest at annas 8, eight, (per cent per mensem),—English date 23rd January 1859.

"Written by Manekjee Khersetjee Shroff, his own handwriting ; his own signature."

Indorsed upon that note was this receipt—"Received from Mr. Cursetjee Rs. 2,500 on the 20th November 1859. Jaffer Ali."

It is admitted on both sides that no further payment than that sum of Rs. 2,500 has been made upon the note.

The only defence made by Mr. Mayhew, the learned counsel for the defendant, is that this suit is barred by the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859, section 1, cl. 16.) The only issue therefore is whether the suit is barred by that Act.

Mr. Starling and Mr. Tyabjee for the plaintiffs contended that the Act would not begin to run against the note until after a demand had been made, and that no demand was proved to have been made, and they relied on Carter vs. Ring (3 Campbell R. 459) and Thorpe vs. Booth (Ryan and Moody, R. 388). But Carter vs. Ring is not in point here. It was an action on a bond, not on a promissory note, and the bond was conditioned to be void on payment on demand, and therefore Lord Ellenborough held that express evidence of a demand was necessary in order to show a forfeiture, as there could not be a forfeiture until default of payment upon an actual demand. The plaintiff, as argued by Abbott for the defendant, was there seeking "to recover the penalty which is a collateral sum, and the cases with regard to payment of money on request where there is an antecedent duty," and in which therefore the bringing of the action was considered a sufficient demand, did not apply. The decision in Thorpe vs. Booth does not govern this case. There the promissory note was payable twenty-four months *after demand*, and it was held that the Statute of Limitations was no answer to an action upon that note, commenced within six years from the presentation for payment, *i. e.*, from the making of the demand. The demand was there necessary, in order to give a terminus whence the twenty-four months should run.

But in the present case the note is payable "after six months whenever you may demand the same." That is, the lapse of six months must precede the demand, and not as in Thorpe vs. Booth, where the demand should have preceded the currency of the twenty-four months. Here the six months begin to run from the date of the note, and after that period had elapsed the note was in the same position as any ordinary note payable on demand. In the case of ordinary notes payable on demand, the words "on demand" do not constitute a condition precedent, but merely impute that the debt is due, and payable immediately, and, therefore on a bill or note payable on demand, the Statute of Limitation has been held to run from the date of the instrument, and not from the time of the demand. Christie vs. Fonsick, (Selwyn N. P., 9th ed., 351), Byles on Bills 320, 8th edition. This is so even where the note is made payable with interest as here. Norton vs. Ellam, (2 M. and W. 461). And also, where a note payable on demand was given by a separate agreement as security for a banking account, it was held at *Nisi Prius* by Baron Martin that the Statute of Limitation ran from the day the note was given, and that the note was not kept alive by the banking account or payments made on that account. Hartland vs. Jukes (3 Foster, and F. 149). Were it necessary to consider whether or not there has been a demand in this case, it may be that the payment by the defendant of Rs. 2,500 on the 20th November 1859 might entitle the Court to presume a prior demand of payment, but as there was not any legal necessity for a demand, I don't give any opinion as to whether the part payment would warrant such a presumption. For the reasons already given I think that this action is barred by the Limitation Act XIV. of 1859, section 1, cl. 16, and therefore that the issue must be found in the affirmative for the defendant.

But as it is not pretended that more than half of the account of the note has been ever paid, and the only excuse put forward for not paying the remaining half and interest, is the statement of the defendant's counsel, unsupported by any evidence given in this cause, that the defendant has in some manner not disclosed, rendered himself useful to the late Jaffer Ali, and therefore that the latter do not intend to enforce the payment of the balance due on the note. I must, in making a decree for the defendant, on the ground that this action is barred by the Limitation Act, decline to award him any costs.

Decree for the defendant without costs.

The London correspondent of a clever little satirical paper, the *Porcupine*, who is usually well posted up in technical matters, says that M. Bouckault has been offered £20,000 for two hundred and fifty farewell performances in America.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

GOPAL YADOWRAO KESKUR, SPECIAL APPELLANT, VS. KRISHNAPPA BIN MAHADAPPA.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas for the special appellant ; and Mr. Shantaram Narrayen for the special respondent.

The full facts of the case will appear from the following judgment :—

In this suit, which is founded upon an application to the moonsiff of Barsee under section 230 of Act 8 of 1859, the facts are these :—On the 1st of August 1864, Hurry Rajaram Joshi mortgaged the land in dispute to the respondent, the new defendant. The land being situated in the Deccan, it was necessary, according to the decisions of the Sudder Adawlut in special appeal No. 24 of 1860, 9 Harrington, 499, and special appeal No. 23 of 1861, 8 Harrington, 189 ; and No. 24 of 1861, *ibid*—193, that the mortgage should be accompanied by possession to give it validity. Possession was not given, but the Hindoo law in force in the Deccan does not make the contract in that case void. The contract is a valid one, and the mortgagee is entitled to possession if default is made in payment of the mortgage money. And accordingly, on the 16th of April 1867, the respondent obtained a decree awarding possession of the land to him on default being made in payment of the money secured by the mortgage bond. In the meantime, on the 7th February 1867, the appellant, the plaintiff in this suit, having obtained a decree on a money bond, attached the land ; and the respondent applied to the Court that it might be sold, subject to his mortgage, which was ordered. The appellant had thus distinct notice of the mortgage ; and for the purpose of notice to him it does not matter whether the ordor was regular or not. As a mortgagee, not in possession, could not come within section 230 of Act 8 of 1859 by being dispossessed, it may not have been a proper order. On the 11th July 1867, Hurry Rajaram sold the land to the appellant, and he thereupon claimed to be entitled to it free from the mortgage. The moonsiff of Barsee held that his right to it was subject to the mortgage to the respondent, and his decree was confirmed by the acting senior judge, from whose decision the plaintiff has brought this special appeal. Now, the appellant before his purchase not only had notice of the mortgage, but in a proceeding to which he was a party, being the attaching creditor, an order was made that the land might be sold subject to it. It would be contrary to one of the most settled rules of equity to allow the appellant to recover possession of the land freed from the mortgage, which is what he sought by his application and now seeks by this appeal. The case belongs to the class of constructive frauds in which the title of the purchaser is impeached and made subservient to the claimant, of whose title he has notice. The objection taken by the appellant that section 223 of Act 8 of 1859 is applicable to this case, cannot be allowed ; for, supposing the decree of the 16th April 1867 did not entitle the respondent to the possession, this objection is not consistent with the case made by the plaint, which does not seek to recover possession subject to the mortgage, but denies the right of the mortgagee altogether. And further, it appears not to have been, taken in either of the lower Courts. We consider that, in holding in this case that the appellant can only take the land subject to the mortgage, we are not opposed to the rulings of the Sudder Adawlut as to mortgages in the Deccan. We are indeed only preventing the Hindoo law, as there is laid down, being used for the purpose of fraud.—Decree confirmed with costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

We hear that the notorious dacoit, Gujadhur, has been killed in or near Holkar's territory. Gujadhur was one of the most celebrated dacoits in India, and has for many years defied capture.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, March 26.

Murder.—On Wednesday night last a man was murdered in the city. It arose, as it often arises, from the infidelity of a woman. The injured husband caught his faithless wife in a stranger's bed, and so made an end of him with a hatchet. The woman fled, but has been since caught. The man charged with the murder is in the hands of the police.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE SIR HENRY LIGHT, K.C.B.

This officer, who died at Falmouth on March 3, was one of the oldest officers of the Royal Engineers. The son of the late Mr. William Light, of the Madras Civil Service, he was born in 1783, was educated at Rugby and at the Academy of Woolwich, and obtained his first commission in the artillery a few months before the close of the last century. Having held for two years the post of Governor of Antigua, in 1838 he was appointed to the Governorship and Commandership-in-Chief of British Guiana, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on resigning that post in 1848. His wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Parry, of Warfield, Berks, to whom he had been married since 1819, died in London within 24 hours of her husband's decease.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom last year were scarcely up to the mark of 1868, although they were still on a very considerable scale. Thus, in 1869, we exported 10,595,994 tons of coal, as compared with 10,337,804 tons in 1868, and 10,415,778 tons in 1867. The last month in each year contributed to these totals :—916,052 tons, 795,402 tons, and 679,041 tons respectively. The exports to France amounted to 2,000,053 tons in 1869, against 1,925,661 tons in 1868, and 1,995,650 tons in 1867. The exports also increased last year to Russia, Denmark, the Hans Towns, Italy, &c., but they declined to Sweden, Germany, Holland, Spain, the United States, Brazil, and British India. The value of the coal exported from the United Kingdom in December was £440,493, as compared with £392,107 in December, 1868, and £363,375 in December, 1867 ; and in the whole of 1869 £5,069,574, as compared with £5,352,525 in 1868, and £5,392,452 in 1867. In these latter totals France figured for £868,470, £872,568 and £937,178.

CENTRAL ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Your Calcutta correspondent claims credit for the new policy we have recently adopted in Central Asia, that it has just arrested war between Afghanistan and Bokhara. His account is that the Ameer of Afghanistan, against whose outlying province of Budukshan a hostile movement had been made from Bokhara, has deferred to the wishes of the British Government by substituting a diplomatic remonstrance for the immediate conflict which he would otherwise have undertaken ; and, further, that the Ameer of Bokhara, in similar deference to corresponding instructions received from the Russian Government, has for his part suddenly withdrawn the Oosbeg army, and abandoned all intention of molesting the disputed territory. Will you grant me space for a brief comment on this representation ?

In the first place, what is our "new policy ?" It is made up of two distinct elements. On the one hand there is the subsidy in arms and money which the Viceroy of India commenced a year ago to Ameer Shere Ali, on the other the agreement which our Ambassador at St. Petersburg effected last October with the Russian Government. By the former we undertook towards Afghanistan the same position of patron and protector that Russia already occupied towards Bokhara ; and by the latter we obtained from Russia the recognition of a definite boundary between the two Central Asiatic States. The one is a machine full of explosive vapours, the other the safety-valve which we were obliged instantly to apply.

I have no doubt that Ameer Shere Ali, in his correspondence with the Indian Government, will arrogate the merit of having shown towards Bokhara a forbearance very foreign to his inclinations, but I am equally convinced that he had no choice in the matter. His position in his own country is far too precarious to enable him to march forces for the protection of his remotest northern frontier against the foreign foe. The defence of Budukshan, if it had been attempted at all, would have been exclusively the work of local chieftains, acting on their own resources and independently of any control from the nominal sovereign of Cabul. Therefore I cannot admit that Ameer Shere Ali has yet done anything which can be recognized as a return for our subsidy.

The residuum of substantial fact appears to be that the Ameer of Bokhara, who, but for Russian intervention, would have been long ago dethroned by a national insurrection, has been compelled by his prescrvers to abandon a demonstration which, with or without their countenance, he had begun against the Afghan frontier. This result is satisfactory, because since Lord Mayo's Durbar pledged us to a certain responsibility for the conduct of Afghanistan, any resemblance of hostilities between Oosbegs and Afghans on the banks of the Oxus has acquired a new and very nasty importance for us. Formerly, the quarrels of these predatory and pugnacious neighbours were to us as battles of the kites and crows, in which we had no concern ; but now any one of their perpetual inroads into each other's possessions may by Oosbegs draw us into a serious misunderstanding with Russia.

All that can be said for the recent intelligence from Central Asia is that in this instance the safety-valve from St. Petersburg has done its duty. It is a new application, and we may hope that, as long as we keep the machine whose inherent dangers it is intended to neutralize, it will wear well and continue to do good service. Diplomatic arrangements with Russia may for an indefinite period postpone the threatened outburst, but it would be a simpler and completer remedy to get rid altogether of the *fons et origo mali*—our alliance with Shere Ali.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Paris, March 1. JOHN W. S. WYLLIE.

A home paper publishes the following letter in which Madame de Caux announces to her brother-in-law that she has received her decoration :—"My dear Maurice,—I haste to inform you that I have just received a great honour at the hands of their Majesties of Russia, namely, the Decoration of the Order of Merit. It was conferred on me in the shape of a bracelet, all covered with enormously large solitaires, and surmounted with the Imperial Crown, also in diamonds. It is really magnificent. I received it with the bravet in which I am made the singer to their Majesties. The medallion in the centre of the bracelet is of massive gold, with the Emperor's portrait. Is it not a splendid gift ? You can hardly imagine what a sensation this incident has made in St. Petersburg. I had quite a procession all this morning of ladies and gentlemen to congratulate me. You cannot conceive my great joy. What an honour for me, Maurice, and what a souvenir of my career. And to give a reception on so short a time after my *début* in this country !—it is a thing never before heard of, they say. Generally, when distinguished artistes have been here for twenty years or more, just at the end of their career they receive it, but not so richly mounted as mine. I am so overjoyed that I do not know what to say, and I am sure you will be, and all your family the same. I can see you so plainly saying to Amelia—"Let us drink a bottle of champagne to-day to the health of Adelina." Is it not so ? Do not forget to give my best love to Amelia and Julia and dear Robert, and with a hearty salute to yourself, I remain your affectionate sister, Adelina de Caux."

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, March 5.)

Every new influence brought to bear by the Opposition to papal infallibility on the Œcumenical Council seems so far to have tended practically to precipitate its definition,—a condition of things which is apt to result from eager resistance to the great majority of any powerful body. It seems now to be certain that the French Government has interfered, as the *Times* of Thursday publishes two extracts from certain letters of the French Foreign Minister, Count Daru (the longer of them addressed, as it is asserted by the Catholic journals, to Count Werner de Merode), in both of which he explicitly asserts that France must withdraw her troops if infallibility is proclaimed. "No one," says Count Daru in one of these letters, "can be so blind as to suppose that it would be possible to retain our troops in Rome for a day after the dogma of infallibility had been pronounced." "There would," he proceeds, "be an irresistible movement of opinion in France to which it would be impossible not to yield." In the other, the one supposed to be addressed to Count Werner de Merode, Count Daru declares that he has written repeatedly to the French Ambassador, M. de Banneville, on the subject, and instructed him to explain the truth to Cardinal Antonelli. The truth appears to be that neither can the troops be kept in Rome, nor the financial affairs of the Pope "arranged," as Count Daru had hoped, (is not that like the bribe offered by Simon Magus ?) nor the Concordat with France kept up, if the Ultramontane policy is to be carried out. "On peut infirmer gravement," says Count Daru, "les engagements concordataires, dont la Propagande ne paraît pas tenir le moindre compte, et briser la paste qui nous unit." Formidable for the Pope, no doubt. But was it quite prudent to employ a threat to a power to which the threats of the world are necessarily stimulants ? If the Pope disregards the threat, he may lose his secular independence. But if he regards it, will he not lose his spiritual power ?

One might almost suppose that the French Government meant the threat in this sense, and was rather disposed to extricate itself from a false position at Rome by precipitating matters, but for a certain tone of plaintiveness in Count Daru's letter, as if the French Government dreaded the revolutionary power at home, and were bitterly annoyed with the Pope for not restraining the Council from any step likely to widen the breach between the conservative influences of the Catholic Church and civil society in France. "The revolutionary party," he says, "which has been moving for some time, gives us here some little embarrassment. It conspires and seems to intend acting in the immediate future. How blind they must be in Rome, if they fail to perceive that they are putting fresh arms into its hands ; that here is the danger ; that to break up the conservative power in the face of such a peril is insanity ; that to compromise religion by Syllabuses is to play the game of those who always and openly attack it with the utmost bitterness, both by words and actions." That does not read quite like finessing on the hope of a great Papal blunder,—much more like reproaching an ally. The *Vatican* and *Tablet*, at all events, treat the French Minister's warning entirely *de haut en bas*,—like a message sent from a drowning man to one raised high upon a rock to beware of the waves.

King Louis of Bavaria has written a birth-day letter of congratulation to Dr. Dollinger, in which he expresses his hope that Dr. Dollinger will continue the bold fight against the Ultramontanes. As the fight cannot go on upon the same basis long unless the Œcumenical Council refuse to define the dogma of Papal Infallibility,—which King Louis probably hardly expects,—and Dr. Dollinger's persistence would, of course, mean a schism if continued after the Council has spoken, this letter looks very like the expression of a Bavarian hope of formal schism,—a more formidable suggestion by far, if it be at all well founded, from the most Catholic country in Germany, unless it be the Tyrol, than any threatenings of secular Governments as to their concordats or the withdrawal of troops.

The whirligig of Time has never brought about its revenges with more picturesque effect than by bringing a coloured member for Mississippi, Mr. Revels, to that same place in the Senate which was last occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Mr. Revels took his seat this day week (26th February), being admitted by "a strict party vote" of 48 to 8. He is the first negro who ever sat in Congress, and has reached the Senate at a single step. Ten years ago, when Mr. Buchanan was still President of the United States, and the South hardly yet prepared even for secession, Mr. Revels was one of those "weak things of the world, and things which are not," which God has called to confound the mighty things of the world, and to bring to naught the things which are. Surely the deliverance of Israel from Egypt itself was not more conspicuously a work of Divine power,—or more conspicuously disregarded as a sign by the generation which witnessed it.

Both the Army and Navy Estimates have been produced this week, and very satisfactory they are. Mr. Childers, having no Horse Guards to bother him, can carry out his own policy, and his policy is to give us forty ironclad men-of-war, the largest, most powerful, and swiftest in the world ; 61,000 men, of whom 16,000 are marines ; and a reserve of 37,000 more, for £9,200,000 a year. He promises, moreover, to build at the rate of 13,000 tons of armour-clad vessels a year until the fleet numbers sixty,—is superior, that is, to almost any possible combination of other fleets. He has reduced the "clerical" staff everywhere about a third, by reducing the coastguard, which was doomed when the country accepted Free Trade ; is making every man work, turning out officers, for example, with a tendency to stick in harbour ; has a plan for compelling retirements on pension so as to secure younger and more efficient officers, which seems to please the Navy ; and has struck a hard blow at dockyard corruption. Finally, he has greatly increased the aptitude of the service for battle by sending a Flying Squadron across the world, which will return thoroughly educated, by sending the coastguard ironclads to sea, and by laying down a general rule that a ship is in her place anywhere rather than in dock. All that sounds exceedingly well, and we only wish it had been possible to carry it all out with fewer dismissals of dockyard hands. The perversity of the public upon that point seems incurable.

Mr. Corry of course criticized Mr. Childers' statement, but the only points he made were that he was entitled to some of Mr. Childers' credit, which is true of every First Lord who ever held office ; and that sweeping reductions in the dockyards hurt the men reduced, which is as true as it is unavoidable. He tried hard to show that the new system of purchasing stores did not work, and it appeared that he had been down at the dockyards hunting up facts from foremen, some of whom of course condemned everything provided, for substantial reasons explained in Mr. Baxter's speech. He was, however, most eloquent on Mr. Childers' conduct in hoisting the Admiralty flag on board the Channel Fleet, which he thought quite "unconstitutional." Suppose an accident happened, how was Mr. Childers to be tried by court-martial ? And if not Mr. Childers, then who ? Did Mr. Corry never hear of a court-martial on a lieutenant for failure in duty while his captain was on board ? suppose the Royal flag had been flying, would he have wanted to try the Queen ? Yet Her Majesty is most certainly constitutionally the superior of any officer in her own navy.

Mr. Cardwell presented the Army Estimates on Thursday. As usual, he smothered himself in details, but it would appear that under his arrangements the United Kingdom at least is well guarded. There are 109,000 men in the Island, of whom 86,000 are Regulars and 21,000 Reserves, besides 63,000 Militia and 160,000 Volunteers, 332,000 in all, while the cadres have been so increased that in time of danger the Regulars might be doubled in a week. The entire country is to be divided into nine great military commands, in each of which a single man will be supreme over all military forces, so that the kingdom will in fact be defended by nine armies or legions, each complete in all arms and 36,000 strong. If the commissariat and transport services of those Legions are complete that force is ample for defence, and its organization reflects credit on the department, more especially as it will cost with the Colonial Services only £13000,000 ; equal to £100 per soldier, but still lighter than heretofore by about £2,000,000. On the other hand, the force in the Colonies has been reduced from 49,000 to 20,941, the reduction being, however, in part, in purely colonial troops. The grades of Ensign and Cornet are to be abolished, the nation buying up the commissions at an ultimate cost of £500,000 ; and the numbers of subalterns is to be reduced from 20 per battalion to 14, a great improvement, though the total number of officers is still far too heavy. All this is excellent, provided only that it is only the beginning, and that Mr. Cardwell looks to the final reduction of the whole into a single closely-linked Parliamentary Army of Defence.

Mr. Cardwell proposes that in future men shall enlist for twelve years, of which six shall be passed at home in the Reserve. He believes that this change will greatly encourage recruiting, which, however, improves. The standard has been raised to 5 ft. 8 in. ; every recruit who is enlisted when drunk is released, and every unfit man engaged is charged to the recruiter, that is, the recruiter pays the expenses of his medical inspection and his return home. The consequence of these changes is that recruiting is really free, and out of 8,182 recruits sent to their regiments in 1869 without escort only *seven* failed to appear, a result without a parallel in the armies of the world. It is really a splendid change, and suggests the possibility of ultimately securing the one great improvement which, if it is ever adopted, will give us a boundless supply of men, an enlistment of soldiers on the officer's principle, that except when engaged in actual warfare they are at liberty to depart when they will. We believe that will be tried yet, and then the British Army will be the one really free army in the world.

Mr. Heron, Mr. Disraeli's "sham-Fenian," was officially returned for Tipperary by a majority of four votes over his opponent, Mr. Blackburn, the "true Fenian," having polled 1,668 votes against Mr. Kickham's 1,664, the total number of votes given was therefore 3,332, a third greater, as compared with the 2,171 given last November, on occasion of the contest between O'Donovan Rossa and Mr. Heron. Still, the number of electors who did *not* vote is far greater than the number who did, as there were near 9,000 registered electors in 1865, and in the combat between Mr. White and Mr. Waldron in October, 1866, no less than 6,284 actually voted, nearly double the number of those who voted last week. Clearly there is terrorism in Tipperary on one side,—perhaps on both. What would a fair trial of the ballot there show ?

Mr. Gladstone's intimated bolt on Monday and Thursday that he had some new plan to propose for the redression of agrarian outrage in Ireland. On Monday, in answer to a question from Lord J. Manners, he stated that Government had several changes in the laws under consideration which would all be "within the principles of the Constitution." On Thursday, in answer to a question from Mr. Bentinck, he reaffirmed the intention of the Government to resort to exceptional measures if necessary, declared that they wanted no stimulus from private questions, but declined to make promises upon a subject "so immeasurably grave." It is rumoured that among the measures intended is a reorganization of the detective police, which, we fear, will not accomplish much. The police will be called spies, and their evidence will seem to Irish juries made to order. As we have tried to argue elsewhere, it is to a reform in the law of evidence that we must look for aid.

The North-German Parliament has abolished capital punishment by a vote of 118 to 81, in spite of a strong speech from Count von Bismark, and a threat that the Federal Council would reject the common Penal Code. The vote is a remarkable one, as it is not susceptible of the ordinary explanations. All Southern races, it is said, detest the penalty of death, because they enjoy life so much that death wears to them an aspect of torture, but the Prussians certainly do not hate it on that account. Neither do they abolish it, as Calvinists ought to do, because they believe that the soul is endangered by the premature sentence of the body. May not the dislike to the punishment arise from a gradual weakening of the belief in a future state, an impression that when we take away life we take away the last chance, take more, that is, than we can have a right to take ?

Mr. Lowe and the brewers are going in for a tussle. In 1862, Mr. Gladstone abolished the duty on hops, but imposed a tax of 3d. per barrel on the brewers by way of licence. This was, in fact, to impose a light duty on beer ; but the brewers say they cannot get the money out of their customers, which, with all deference to them, must be nonsense. Why do they not ask 3d. a barrel more ? If that slight increase brings in fresh competition, that is to the benefit of the public. Their true grievance was, we suspect, mentioned by Mr. Bass. The old duty on hops compelled the growers to sell their hops quickly to raise money. Now they combine and hold on till the brewers have to pay the old price for hops and the 3d. too. But is not that compensated by the steady increase in the consumption of beer ? Suppose Mr. Lowe abolishes the Malt Duty, puts 5*s.* a barrel on beer—the manufacture is 20,000,000 barrels—and prohibits private brewing, would *that* suit them ? It would suit the Exchequer.

A large body of merchants waited on Lord Clarendon on Monday to complain of the new treaty with China. They did not like the increase of 2½ per cent. on imports, because they thought the local mandarins would still levy transit duties ; and they objected to the increased export duty on silk. Lord Clarendon, in an excessively lengthy written reply, fairly smashed their case, showing, first, that experienced men believed that China would prevent local transit duties ; and second, that under the Treaty of Tientsin, China was entitled to put a 5 per cent. export duty on silk, and that the enhanced duty did not exceed that figure. But the merchants were too selfish to raise and Lord Clarendon too clever to touch our point, which is that if the treaty is advantageous for British trade, Sir R. Alcock has purchased the advantage by plundering the Indian Treasury of £500,000 a year. Let Mr. Lowe pay that and all will be fair, but he won't pay a penny, and if he were seriously asked to pay it, the treaty would be rejected here as it has already been rejected in India.

Jacob Spinass, the Swiss porter of Buecker's Hotel, Finsbury, accused of killing Cecilia Aldridge, a young prostitute, was on Thursday found guilty and sentenced to death. The case as summed up by Baron Channell resolved itself in two alternatives. The man admits that he killed the woman, and it is clear from the evidence either that he had not money enough to satisfy her, and killed her for refusing him,—in which case his act was murder ; or there was a quarrel about money and blows were struck, one of which killed her, in which case, says the Baron, it was manslaughter. The jury inclined to the former view ; but it is to be observed that while, on the one hand, the position of the body suggested murder, on the other, the woman had accepted money from Spinass, for a Swiss franc piece was found in her pocket. The truth is probably not known even to Spinass, who was nearly delirious with drink, and it is improbable that under such a doubt the capital sentence will be executed.

The Universities are getting anxious about Mr. Gladstone's delay of the University Tests' Bill. It was promised in the Queen's Speech, and the delay is very likely due solely to the cause assigned,—the pressure of other Government business,—for never did any Government begin a session with a better prepared load of heavy work. Still it is a little unfortunate that the delay should occur in a Bill about which Mr. Gladstone is suspected of feeling unusual interest. It was pressed to a question put to him on Thursday as to the course of the Public Schools' Commissioners will not remove the uneasiness. The Commissioners in deciding upon the bodies which are to name the new governing bodies of the great public schools, have limited their choice to members of the Church of England. Why not, as to one of the University of London is to name one of the new governing bodies of Rugby and Harrow, who is to be eligible, however, only in case he can declare himself a member of the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone stated that he believed this limitation was quite within the spirit of the Act under which the Public Schools' Commissioners have been working, though it was quite open to Parliament to object to any such restriction. Mr. Gladstone himself did not say he approved of it, but he did not certainly seem to disapprove ; he declared that these great schools were strictly Church schools before the Act, and that the Act did not intend any change in this respect, but, on the contrary, referred to a previous report of the Commissioners, which clearly contemplated that the governing bodies would continue to be composed of members of the Church of England. In short, the answer was one quite consistent with neutrality in the matter, but hardly that of a man anxious for governing bodies of the widest possible scope. Yet if the limitation should be persevered in, it will probably prevent the Senate of the University of London from making any nominations at all. Mr. Gladstone's "historical conscience" is clearly a little sensitive in that region where Liberal and Church principles intersect.

A Bill has been introduced into the Lords by the Lord Chancellor, which received the fullest support from Lord Derby, for altering the law in relation to the allegiance and naturalization of British subjects. It proposes that naturalization in a foreign country should imply the renunciation of British nationality, persons already naturalized being allowed to return within two years to their former allegiance ; the wife's nationality following the husband's, and the nationality of minors following their fathers' while residing with him, but being left to their choice as between their original country and that of their adoption on coming of age. Naturalization is to carry with it all the privileges of citizenship, including power to take office under the Crown,—but only where naturalization here has been followed by the legal renunciation of citizenship under the foreign power to which the foreigner was previously subject. If naturalized citizens, however, stay away for two years from their adopted country, their letters of naturalization are liable to be (but are not necessarily) cancelled. Foreigners are permitted to acquire and dispose of real and personal property of every description ; but this only applies to the United Kingdom, and leaves the Colonies unfettered. The bill seemed to give general satisfaction.

The governing body of Trinity College, Dublin, has declared unreservedly in favour of the abolition of all religious tests, and has transmitted a memorial to Mr. Gladstone in which they insist on the advantages of having young men of different faiths educated in common, and on the great disadvantages of the separate seclusion of denominational groups of students during the years of University teaching. We need hardly say that we concur heartily in this view, and only wish there were any chance that the Irish Roman Catholics would concur too. Only, of course, the Roman Catholics will say that this tends to inspire Roman Catholic youths with the view that heretics may be such very good fellows, after all, as to diminish seriously the dread of heresy. And as that is precisely what we Protestants think, and as that is precisely what the Roman Catholics dread, we doubt if there is much use pressing the point upon them.

The question of amalgamating the two branches of the legal profession, to which we have more than once alluded, has received fresh discussion in a pamphlet by Mr. C. T. Saunders, and the subject becomes all the more important from the late speech of the Lord Chancellor, as well as from the measures which he proposes to introduce this session. Mr. Saunders is an advocate of the system of Local Courts of First Instance, and of the removal of all distinctions between barristers and attorneys. He points out forcibly that attorneys are admitted to practice at present in the Superior Courts, are free to absorbing the largest share of the business of the country, while barristers do not enjoy any reciprocal advantages. The example of America shows us that it is quite possible for a division of labour to continue with the most absolute fusion of the two branches. As it is clear, too, that the tendency of all meditated legal reforms, from the establishment of a common Legal University to the union of Law and Equity, points in the same direction, the question raised by Mr. Saunders is not only practical, but pressing.

THE COTTON TRADE.

It would appear that capitalists are not now at all anxious to embark in the cotton manufacture, though there has recently been a slight improvement in the trade. On Thursday evening the spinning-mill and weaving-shed known as the "Orchard Mill," at Croston near Preston, formerly occupied by Mr. W. W. Ogle, were offered for sale by auction at the Bull Hotel, Preston. The mill contains 9,100 mule spindles, and the weaving-shed 176 looms, though there is a capacity for 450 ; the machinery is driven by a 30-horse engine and two 40-horse boilers ; and the site of the premises, comprising 6,076 yards of freehold land, was included in the lot offered for sale. The reserve bid was £3,000. The first offer was £1,500, and the bidding went on until it reached £2,800, when the reserve was reduced to £2,900. A gentleman then bid £2,825, and this was followed by Mr. H. Ashcroft's offer of £2,850. The other £50 could not be raised, and the property was withdrawn for sale by private treaty, if possible. A few days ago the weaving-shed in Greenbank-street, Preston, which contains 500 looms, with all the necessary preparations, formerly the property of Messrs. R. and W. Jackson, was put up for sale by auction. The original cost of the shed was £13,000, but Messrs. Jackson spent various large sums upon it in improvements. The property was put up at £4,000, but not a single advance was made upon that amount, and there was no sale.—*The Times*, March 5.

M. Garcin de Tassy has issued the first volume of the second edition of his "History of Hindi and Hindustani Literature." The book is to be completed in three volumes.

Legacy to Charities.—The sum available under the will of Mr. Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield, will be near £130,000, instead of £80,000 as previously stated ; the sum to be applied by the town trustees for the good of certain poor in the town.—*Echo*.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT THE TUILERIES.

Galignani gives the following account of recent private theatricals at the Tuileries :—

"The theatrical performance the night before last by the Prince Imperial and his young companions was given in the drawing-room of his apartment, at one end of which a stage had been fitted up beyond a space partitioned off with crimson velvet curtains, as is done for the representations at Compiègne. A select party of about 80 had been invited, the Emperor and Empress occupying armchairs in front, and having near them Prince Napoleon, the Princess Clotilda, the Princess Mathilde, Princess Lucien Murat, the Duchess de Mouchy, and the Princess Julia Bonaparte. The other guests, among whom were the Prince and Princess de Metternich, General Frossard, the ladies of the Palace, and all the members of the Prince's household, were seated on velvet-covered benches behind. When the idea of giving the representation was first thought of, and the vaudeville *La Grammaire* selected (probably because there are only five personages in the piece), the question arose,—Who was to take the part of Blanche, the young lady ? About the male characters there was no hesitation, but no one liked to appear in petticoats. At last the Prince, tired of the hesitation evinced, exclaimed, 'Well, then, I will play the part myself !' 'Oh ! Monseigneur !' was the general exclamation of his young friends, 'that is impossible. We could never permit such a thing.' 'No,' said resolutely young Frossard, the General's son, 'it is I that will be Blanche !' and so it was. The young performers at once began to study their parts at home, rehearsing under the direction of M. Jules Cohen ; and on Sunday last, when the general repetition was gone through, all were perfect in the words. A prompter, however, was indispensable, in case of any failure of memory, and M. Filon, the Prince's preceptor, undertook the office. The performance was announced for half-past 9, and at that hour precisely M. Jules Cohen played the overture on the pianoforte, and the piece began. The young performers acquitted themselves very creditably, and obtained great applause. They were at first somewhat affected by the emotion inseparable from a first appearance, but afterwards all went smoothly. *La Grammaire* was originally produced at the Palais Royal, Geoffroy obtaining much success in the part of Caboussat, the retired merchant, now filled by young Espinasse. In one of the songs occur four lines which were considered by the Imperial party as appropriate to the present moment, and were encored :—

"'L'électeur est bien fragile,

THE LOVERS OF OTHER PEOPLES' WIVES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

SOME years ago, when travelling in Germany, I was once retained by bad weather and a bad cold in a very bad hotel of a highly dull little town. The position, as you may imagine, was not pleasant, and I had nothing to do but to ask for some books. The *Gastwirth* brought me a translation of an old novel of M. Paul de Kock and a book of Herr von Winckelmann. Knowing that I had to visit England some day, and therefore wishing to preserve within myself as much propriety as I possibly could, I refused even to look at the production of the first gentleman and began to read the work of the second. How far I was able to understand it, everybody will know who has ever attempted to read a book of a learned German author. Yet one statement in this case proved to be quite intelligible and still clings to my memory, namely, that the most ancient Grecian sculptors represented justice without a head. If such a statement is correct, I think these ancients must have been very clever people, and I suspect that in thus representing Justice they had chiefly intended to allude to what Justice would by-and-by turn out in Europe.

It is already common-place to say that everywhere, and more especially in England, a poor and hungry man stealing a loaf of bread or a turnip is sentenced to several months' hard labour, while a fat company's director defrauding its shareholders of thousands and thousands goes unpunished—a circumstance obviously testifying the absence of a head in the judge. But what has been less often said, and what testifies the absence of a head not only in the judge but in the legislator too, is that, while a man robbing another of only a part of his means for arriving at happiness is subjected to a more or less heavy punishment, a man robbing his fellow of the whole of his happiness is not punished at all. Let us take marriage for instance. Either it is calculated to be a plague or a bliss. If it is a plague, the man who frees another from a wife ought to be considered a benefactor and rewarded accordingly; if it is a bliss, he ought to be considered a malefactor, just as if he had aimed at the destruction of the happiness of his fellow-beings in any other way. In fact, very often he would not be able to steal anything dearer than a wife. All the man denies himself in order to accumulate savings—all the labour he performs—all the servility he exhibits in order to make a position,—all this he does very often with the single view to deposit its fruits at the feet of some beloved Miss; and in a few months or years after making this deposit, another man introduces himself into his house and robs him of this dear acquisition. The mischief would perhaps not be so great if he would carry the lady away altogether, but that is precisely what these gentlemen don't do. They want to have the pleasure without having the labour, troubles, and annoyances which are inseparable from it. Such men ought not only to be considered as thieves in the commonest sense of the word, but as cowardly and villanous thieves, and should be treated accordingly. Certain recent events have created much talk in this country upon kindred matters, and the press as well as the public expended a good deal of mental force in speculations about the question how to lessen the amount of constantly occurring conjugal catastrophes. But, as far as I know, it did not occur to anybody that one of the most efficacious means would, perhaps, be to pass a law that the lover of some lady else's wife, being convicted as such, is to be punished as for a *wilful arson affrection* (I don't know how to express this in English, and I perceive that the French term is also not quite adapted to the case, as in reality there seldom occurs any kind of *effraction*; but you will understand what I mean).

It is almost certain that such a law would considerably secure family happiness, without in the least interfering with the poetical elements of life, for it would not prevent a married lady from falling in love with some gentleman more attractive than her husband, but it would only suggest to her, and especially to her lover, that their position requires careful consideration; and consequent on this, many of them would for a long time—sometimes for ever—remain in the delightful state of the loving palm-trees, as described by a contemporary poet:—

Heureux les palmiers ! leurs amours
Vont, sur les ailes de la brise,
De l'amant ignoré toujours
A l'amante, toujours surprise.

Rien de réel ne vient briser
L'essor idéal de leurs fièvres :
Ils ont l'ivresse du baiser
Sans avoir à subir les livres.

I cannot imagine more charming kind of relation than this; and, keeping in view that it is perfectly compatible with the requirements of peace and order, I should astonish myself at having any objection against it. Many European and more especially English, moralists think that a married lady is bound to love her husband and by no means anybody else. But we think in Turkey that it is very difficult to limit any internal manifestation of human nature; that feelings, just as circulation of blood, digestion of food, or activity of brain, can, to a certain degree, be trained by education or paralyzed by coercion, but never reformed by merely verbal prescription of moral or civil law. According to this we thought it most expedient to look up our ladies and to appoint a suitable person to look after them. You have preferred another way, and it is only natural that you should bear all the consequences of your choice. If you proclaim freedom of thought, of religious opinion, you must just as well proclaim freedom of affection; and the only thing the law has to do after, here as in all other cases, is that the freedom of one should not injure the legitimate interests of another or society at large. In believing that one gentleman is more worthy of affection than another, a lady does not injure anybody; but in taking a lover when she lives at the expense of her husband, she injures his material interest, she throws an opprobrious nickname, as we have seen in all that of her children, whom she, moreover, unavoidably injures by neglect; and against all this the law has not only the right but the obligation to interfere. It would not be just to prosecute the woman, for in the present state of society girls, besides being often married against their wish, are almost always quite unfit to understand what they are doing when they marry. A change in their feelings and thoughts is therefore more than excusable, and the law would be unfair in chastising them for it, especially when it is known what kind of husbands are to be met with in this world. But to prosecute a gentleman who induces a married lady to offend in this way both society and her family is only to do the merest justice, even when the husband fully deserves his fate.

It is very awkward to speak in English about subjects in any way connected with morals, for as soon as Englishmen get out of pounds, shillings, and pence, they are soaring in regions of moral purity quite inaccessible to common mortals. I am sure that many readers especially of the class connected with reverend matters, will suspect me of advocating some corrupt principles; but I can assure them that I only wish to express what common sense suggests to me—namely, that morals, like everything else, greatly gain by being dealt with in a purely practical way. If you would try for a few years only to speak less about moral obligations in matrimonial affairs, but would plainly state that adultery would be punished in the way I have just pointed out, morality would exceedingly increase; for if a foolish and weak woman often thinks that what she is doing will not be discovered, the man would be more cautious. Both of them would preserve her danger to the above position of the palm-trees, and that is often all that is required for the rest of their life. If it is a caprice, they will soon tire of it; while if the affection is effectively a great one, a little more patience will not lessen it, and it may be assumed that in the nineteenth century scarcely any civilized man, seeing that his wife loves seriously another man, and knowing that she has not failed in the obligations she entered into previously, would trouble upon her further cohabitating with him, or would have any reason for avenging himself. If divorces were to take place under such circumstances, they would be quiet and honest separations of an old mistake, while now—you know what they are. English law gives full freedom to people who have committed adultery, and enables them to go on further according to the best of their pleasure; while, if a woman should have acted as I say here, I am sure both society and law would attack and bind her to a life, perhaps, thoroughly unbearable to her. Is it, then, astonishing that with such an arrangement a woman prefers the first path? And, afterwards, her clandestine relations are discovered, if she is dragged into court, and if, in spite of a good deal of evidence, the lover should come and swear that his relations to the lady have not gone so far as the husband supposed, everbody is quite contented and the poor man has his wife back again. Now you may be completely sure that if I were in such kind of relation towards a married English lady, I should swear like that not only once, but twenty times. It would only be gentlemanlike, and the least a man could do under such circumstances. If I had deceived the husband, if I had treated his wife on the footing of a St. John's Wood cousin lady, to acknowledge publicly the fact would be only to crown the edifice of villany.

Now, what lies at the bottom of this perverted state of things? Only and exclusively the wish to uphold and enforce a few moral precepts of a purely verbal description. But, as an illustrious Frenchman said, "Si vous voulez enformer un peuple, faites lui donner un bon lit," so must a humble Turk say If you want people to be moral, try to make morality at least somewhat comfortable and intelligible.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

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CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BAYLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Bailey, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all sufferers from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING," (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
London." "Witness, B. WHITAKER.

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KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Flees, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

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☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

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On London at 6 months' sight	Rs. 11 3/4d.	do.
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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,300,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

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The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

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All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th August 1869.

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Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

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4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
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On demand		1/11 3/8	"
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INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

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EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

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FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

NEW MUSIC,

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(Waltzes Illustrated.)

COMPOSED by EDWIN D. CANNON.

Copies (Rs. 2 each) to be had of

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Bombay, 28th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.

Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
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Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
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FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either on the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engine can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

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METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather bore pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

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Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

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18th March 1870.

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3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand dog-cart with a set of harness.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furniture.

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The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

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A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart, with a service able chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

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A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

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Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

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The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

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A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

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A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

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Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

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Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
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A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

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An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

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A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.

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A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
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Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate		" 22	0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine		" 18	8
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LIQUERS,

The finest cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

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CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
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COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

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TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

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MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE & MOSELLE

IMPORTED THROUGH

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

having made special arrangements as Agents for

MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s WINES,

are in a position to supply the finest Dry Sparkling Wines at the lowest rates, viz. :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s BEST BRAND, in original cases as landed, QUARTS, per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed, per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. do. PINTS, in original cases of 2 dozen, as landed, per dozen	20 0	22 8
Do. do. examined and re-packed	21 8	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating whether they require "ORIGINAL" or "RE-PACKED" Cases. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "re-packed," local orders with "original" cases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

21 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts Rs.	8 0
Do do	"	qts "	9 0
Do (old)	"	qts "	10 8
Do do	"	pts "	6 0
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	"	qts "	12 8
St. Julien do	"	qts "	13 0
Do do	"	pts "	7 8
High Wines from		Rs. 14 to	30 0
Sherries from		" 16 to	24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do * *	"	"	25 0
Do 1 do *	"	"	22 0
Martell's	"	"	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	"	qts "	20 0
Do do do	"	pts "	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Nords)	"	pts "	16 0
Whisky (Irish)	"	pts "	15 8
Maraschino	"	pts "	18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts Rs.	6 0
Do do do	"	pts "	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	"	qts "	5 0
Do do do	"	pts "	3 4

PORTER.

Clement's Porter	per doz.	qts Rs.	5 0
Do do	"	pts "	3 4
Yarmouth Nolly Prat	"	qts "	15 0
Do do	"	pts "	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

POONA for the RAINS.—A Gentleman, having a larger house in Poona than he requires, will be happy to receive, on moderate terms, for the Rains, a MARRIED LADY and GENTLEMAN without Children, or TWO GENTLEMEN, into his Family.

Reply with real name and address to T 50, at this office.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

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THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair " 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz. " 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Party (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'S AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minutes' notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a large range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

Messrs. HEPTOOLA ALEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, } BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARIATE,
BOMBAY, 28th March 1870. } THE SECRETARIATE.

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a contin